BRITISH COLUMBIA
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BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca Issue: 07-46 November 16, 2007

- **Motor vehicle sales inch 0.5% higher in September**
- **Sales of manufactured good fell 3.7% in September**
- **Registration for apprenticeship programs surged 20.5% in 2005**

The Economy

- **Following four consecutive months of declines, new motor vehicle sales in BC inched 0.5% higher in September.** Sales of North American and overseas cars were considerably stronger than they were in August. North American truck sales, however, were down sharply.

  Canada-wide, new motor vehicle sales were off 2.1% in September, almost completely wiping out gains made in August. While declines were observed in most provinces, a drop in sales in both Alberta (-5.3%) and Ontario (-4.0%) contributed the most to the downturn.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

- **Shipments of goods manufactured in British Columbia slumped 3.7% (*seasonally adjusted*) in September.** Durable goods were off 2.8% as the value of machinery (-11.6%), fabricated metals (-11.5%) and wood products (-4.1%) were all down. Producers of transportation equipment (+8.0%), primary minerals (+2.2%), furniture (+1.6%), computer & electronics (+1.1%) and non-metallic minerals (+1.1%) all enjoyed gains. A sharp drop in the value of shipments by paper producers (14.4%) weighed heavily on non-durables (-4.7%). Shipments of plastics & rubber (-3.6%), printing & related products (-1.4%) and chemicals (-0.5%) were also lower in September. Modest gains were made by producers of food (+0.8%) and beverages & tobacco (+0.7%).

  Nationally, Newfoundland & Labrador (-13.1%) and New Brunswick (-11.6%) saw shipments fall the most as seven provinces recorded a decline in sales of manufactured goods in September. Only Prince Edward Island (+6.8%), Saskatchewan (+3.7%) and Ontario (+0.7%) were higher, largely due to increased sales by chemical and transportation equipment producers. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **The construction union wage rate composite index for British Columbia was unchanged between September and October at 119.9 (1992=100).** Compared to October 2006, the composite index has climbed 2.0% with the greatest increases recorded for steel erectors (+6.4%), general labour (+4.4%) and cement finishers (+4.2%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

Apprenticeship Programs

- **Registration for apprenticeship programs in British Columbia were up 20.5% in 2005, the largest increase among the provinces.** The largest gains were made in the building and construction trades, which experienced a 37.8% increase, largely due to the province's construction boom. Similar double-digit growth was recorded in the number of registrations for the metal fabrication (+29.0%), electrical & electronics (+24.3%), industrial & mechanical (+18.0%) and motor vehicle & heavy equipment (+14.6%) trades. Registration in food & service trades, on the other hand, increased much more modestly (+1.3%).

  Nationally, the number of registrants for apprenticeship programs increased 9.7%. Both Alberta (+12.5%) and Ontario (+10.0%) experience an increase higher than the national average. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Completions of apprenticeship programs were also on the rise in BC, surging ahead 25.0% in 2005.** The greatest increase in the number of completions was in the electrical & electronics trades (+37.1%), followed by metal

Report Multiple Job Holders in B.C

Did you know....

The average Canadian watches 21.4 hours of television per week. British Columbians watch an average of 20.5 hours of television per week. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

fabricating (+30.6%), motor vehic', & heavy equipment (+25.9%) and industrial & mechanical (23.7%) trades. The number of completions was also higher in the building & construction (+7.1%) and food & service (+6.5%) trades. Except for building & construction trades, in every major field, the number of completed apprenticeship programs in British Columbia was substantially higher than the national average.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Police Resources

- **British Columbia's compliment of police officers increased 5.2% to 8,075 as of May 2007.** Women now account for 22% of all police officers, up from 14% a decade ago. Police strength in the province has been steadily increasing since 2004, and now sits at 186 police officers per 100,000 population, a 4.2% increase over the previous year. *Data Source: SC Cat. #85-225-XIE*

Room Revenues

- **Provincial room revenues fell 1.7% in July as receipts in Mainland/Southwest (-2.7%) were down, overshadowing revenue increases in Vancouver Island/Coast (+1.6%) and Nechako (+1.3%).** Business in Kootenay (-2.1%), Northeast (-2.0%), Thompson Okanagan (-1.8%), North Coast (-1.7%) and Cariboo (-1.6%) were also down.

  All accommodation types recorded a decrease in room revenues in July. Very large hotels (251+ rooms; -2.7%), large hotels (151-250; -1.0%) and small hotels (1-75; -0.7%) all posted a drop in revenues. Overall, total hotel returns were off 1.2%. In addition, motels (-4.7%) and other types of accommodation (-2.6%) witnessed the largest declines since February.

Health

- **In 2003, among Canada's more than 917,000 health care providers employed at the time, 45% reported that they were "quite" or "extremely" stressed while at work.** Approximately two-thirds (67%) of head nurses and nurse supervisors reported high levels of stress on the job. Between 58% and 64% of other health care related professions, such as laboratory technicians, specialist physicians, general practitioners and registered nurses not considered head nurses or supervisors, reported high work-related stress. Health professionals that were relatively less like to report high levels of stress at work include orderlies and nurse aides (34%), physiotherapists (29%) and dental hygienists (19%). By comparison, only 31% of all other employed people reported high levels of stress. *Data Source: SC Cat. #82-003-XIVE*

- **Close to 24,000 Canadians aged 60 or older were treated for a hip fracture in 2003.** More than a third (37%) of those that suffered a hip fracture reported living alone at the time and over half (53%) of those fractures occurred in or near the home. Compared to a control group, those that were coping with a hip fracture were four times more likely to require aid with daily activities and ten times more likely to require government-subsidized home care.

  Data Source: SC Cat. #82-003-XIVE

The Nation

- **Canada's composite leading index inched 0.1% higher in October following a 0.3% gain in September.** Weakness in the number of housing starts and the number of new orders received by manufacturers weighed heavily on the index. However, growth was maintained due to strong consumer spending and continued record-setting activity in the financial sector. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **The Canadian economy demonstrates its resilience to shocks as output and employment continue to expand.** Even after the Canadian dollar reached parity with its American counterpart, more manufacturers than not expect to increase both production and employment during the fourth quarter of 2007. While instability in financial markets in August disrupted commercial paper, investors adapted by switching to other instruments resulting in overall growth in total short-term business credit. Closer to home, shipments of metals in BC rose sharply, enough to offset the loss of output due to the recent forestry strike.

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database, otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

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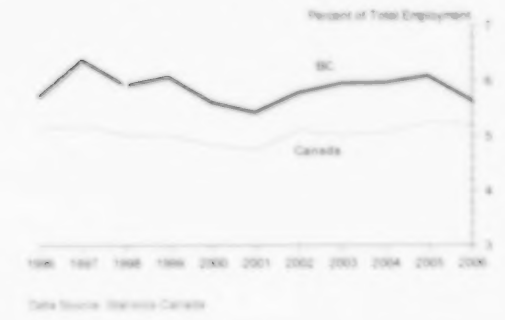
Multiple Job Holders in B.C.

Out of Canada's total workforce of approximately 16.5 million people, a substantial 857 thousand have another job in addition to their main one – they moonlight. Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s the incidence of British Columbians working multiple jobs escalated at a rapid pace. Over the past decade, the growth rate of moonlighting in the province has slowed, but has grown at a pace similar to that of overall employment, indicating that it is still a reality for many British Columbians. Since 2000, the percentage of total employed in BC that were multiple job-holders has fluctuated by only half a percentage point, remaining between 5.6% and 6.1%. Despite its relative stability, BC's rate is still higher than that of Canada as a whole, whose rate has ranged from 4.8% to 5.2% since the beginning of the decade.

Moonlighting rates remain stable over the last decade



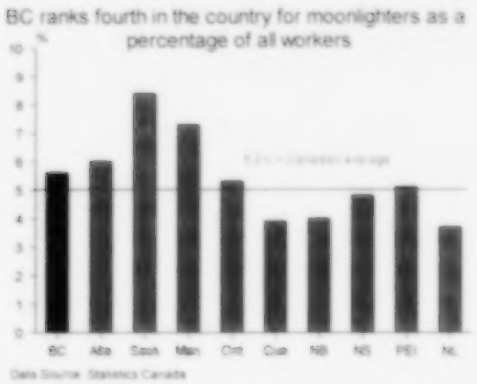
Data Source: Statistics Canada

People have all sorts of reasons for taking a second job. Some may work multiple jobs simply to meet everyday living expenses, or to earn extra money to save or pay off debt. However, financial reasons are not always the only explanation. Some may do it as a stepping stone to a career change, gaining new experience before making a full switch, while still others may do it for professional growth or even personal enjoyment. Not surprisingly, many multiple job-holders are self-employed in their second job. Entrepreneurial-minded people are likely to aim at moving away from paid employment and into self-employment altogether. Entrepreneurs may sometimes find their lives split between seemingly incongruous businesses. Some may intentionally turn a hobby or interest into a moneymaking venture, while others may see an opportunity for a side business and seize it.

How does BC compare to other provinces?

As in BC, moonlighters in Canada as a whole remain as common today as they were a decade ago. In 2006, approximately 5.1% of all Canadian workers were multiple job-holders. Although British Columbia had a higher percentage of moonlighters than the Canadian average last year, it ranked fourth in the country. BC was close to par with Alberta (6.0%) and behind only Manitoba (7.3%) and Saskatchewan (8.4%) in terms of the share of workers holding more than one job.

The incidence of moonlighting is not a phenomenon unique to the western provinces. More and more Canadians across the country are working more than one job. Indeed, British Columbia's five-year growth rate of 18.8% between 2001 and 2006 is slightly lower than that of the national average (+20.9%) over the same period. Quebec (+29.7%), Newfoundland & Labrador (+29.0%) and Ontario (+24.3%) saw greater growth in the number of moonlighters than BC.



Usually, provinces with higher unemployment rates also tend to have the smallest percentage of moonlighters. This is not surprising since it corresponds that in a province where it is more difficult to find employment, it is also less likely that workers will hold more than one job. The one exception is Prince Edward Island, which had the second highest rate of unemployment in 2006, but was also close to the Canadian average in percentage of multiple jobholders.

Self Employment

Given the connection between entrepreneurialism and multiple job-holders, one possible component contributing to the prevalence of moonlighters in BC is the comparable rise in self-employment. Self-employment has been rising at pace similar to that of multiple job-holders and much faster than that of employment as a whole. BC experienced a slight decrease (-0.5%) in self-employment between 2005 and 2006 as the number of self-employed slipped from 415,800 to 413,700. This coincided with a 3.5% increase in overall employment in the province. One possible explanation for the decline in self-employment is that, given BC's tight economy and recent labour shortages, some self-employed workers are making a move into the employee workforce.

Despite the stall in self-employment growth last year, the overall picture has been notably positive in recent years. Between 1996 and 2006, there was a 38% increase in self-employment in the province. As in the incidence of British Columbians working multiple jobs, self-employed in BC as a percent of all employed has remained relatively stable over the past ten years, ranging from 18% to 21%. Like moonlighting, the rate of self employment slipped between 2005 and 2006 (down from 20% to 19%).

Another possible factor in the prevalence of moonlighting is the increase in number of people working part-time jobs. Some people who work only part-time may need to supplement their income with a second part-time job. The percentage of people working part-time hit a record high of 23% in 2002 and by 2006, it had declined to 20% but still remains relatively high.

Younger, female British Columbians account for larger proportion of moonlighters

While there is no specific profile of a typical moonlighter, there are some ways in which multiple job-holders differ from the average worker in British Columbia. In BC, the highest rate of moonlighting was among those in the 15 to 24 age range (6.9% in 2006), while older workers, 45 and over, were the least likely (4.9%). The higher rates among young people may be due to difficulty in finding full-time, well-paid employment. It is also likely that young people who are students are more prone to working multiple part-time jobs during the school year.

As previously noted, as a percentage of all workers, moonlighting has been relatively stable since the beginning of the decade; however, some shifts are apparent among certain age groups. Despite the continued lower likelihood of moonlighting among older workers and higher likelihood among younger workers, the gap has been narrowing in recent years. In 2000, just 3.5% of

workers over 55 were working multiple jobs. By 2006, the share had grown to 5.1%. Over the same period, among workers aged 15 to 24, the share slipped from 7.6% to 6.9%.

One possible reason for the rising incidence of moonlighting among older workers may be related to retirement. Many of those who have retired or semi-retired from their professions seek alternative sources of income and livelihood that offer them the flexibility. Of course, it remains to be seen what sort of effect the loosening of mandatory retirement regulations will have on the employment and self-employment of older British Columbians.

Moonlighting is more common among women than men. Over the last decade, the number of women working at two or more jobs has increased at a faster pace than that of men. Women in BC remain far more likely to hold more than one job than men. In 2006, 6.7% of working women held two or more jobs, compared to 4.7% of men. These percentages translated into larger absolute numbers as well, as female moonlighters outnumbered men by over 15,200 last year.

Fewer men work multiple jobs than women

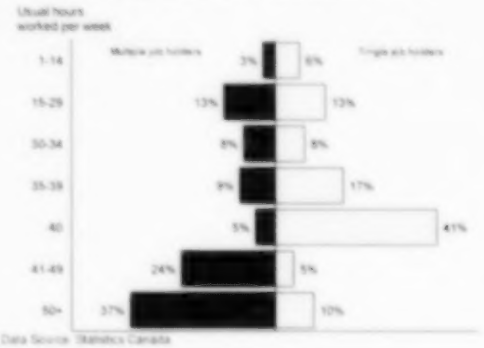
Data Source: Statistics Canada

Longer work weeks

Not surprisingly, those who work more than one job tend to work more hours than single job-holders. There is a substantial difference between multiple job-holders and single job-holders in terms of the usual number of hours worked per week. On average, moonlighters have longer work days than their one-job counterparts. While a significant share of moonlighting workers work in excess of 50 hours per week (40%), only 17% of those working only one job work such long hours. For Canada as a whole, the group of long working moonlighters represents an even larger proportion, with over 41% averaging 50 hours or more per week.

The disparity between workers in terms of hours worked per week has remained comparatively unchanged over the last five years and could result from a myriad of reasons such as types of jobs held by workers, self-employment and the motivations behind the decision to work multiple jobs.

Moonlighters tend to work longer hours



Data Source: Statistics Canada

In what industries do BC's moonlighters work?

Last year, most (87%) multiple job-holders in British Columbia worked in a service sector industry.[1] Within this group, 19% were in the health care & social assistance services classification. Retail & wholesale trade (18%), educational services (12%) and accommodation & food services (11%) were the other largest industries in the service sector. Of the workers who were occupied in a goods-producing industry, moonlighters tended to work in manufacturing or construction.

[1] The industry specified refers to the main job of the multiple job-holders.

British Columbia's numbers are similar to those for Canada as a whole. Nationally, there is a slightly smaller proportion of moonlighting workers in the service sector (85% versus BC's 87%), but the breakdown of industries within the service sector is fairly similar in terms of their share of workers. One notable difference between Canada and BC is that agriculture is more significant at the national level, with a 20% share of goods-producing multiple job workers (compared to only 16% in BC). Also, more moonlighters work in accommodation & food services in BC than in Canada as a whole.

Each province has a different industrial composition and this is a probable component in the different rates of moonlighting. Since the Prairie Provinces have the largest agricultural industries in the country, it stands to reason that they would have higher than average rates of moonlighting. Similarly, in British Columbia, demographic components such as the province's high percentage of people over the age of 65 can contribute to a greater need for health care workers, which is a common moonlighting industry. Also, since BC's cost of living is higher than that of other provinces, there may be more pressure for people to take on second jobs for financial reasons.

Looking ahead

Despite the slight decline in the number of moonlighters last year, it appears likely that the incidence of people working more than one job will remain a reality in the years to come. Moonlighting can be lucrative for those in it for the money and with the province's strong economy, the high cost of living and entrepreneurial opportunities, the decision to moonlight could very well remain a viable option for some BC workers.

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Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jul 1/07	% change on one year ago
BC	4,380.3	1.4
Canada	32,976.0	1.0
GDP and INCOME (Revised Nov 8)		
(BC - at market prices)	2006	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	180,328	6.4
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	158,335	3.3
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita)*	36,649	1.9
Personal Disposable Income *($ 1997 per Capita)*	23,996	5.0
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Sep	3,517	-3.7
Merchandise Exports - Sep	2,481	-2.4
Retail Sales - Aug	4,727	-0.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Sep 2007)	one year ago	% change
BC	1.9	1.8
Vancouver	2.1	2.2
Victoria	1.2	1.2
Canada	2.5	1.9
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Oct '07	prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,376	0.3
Employed - BC	2,273	0.3
Unemployed - BC	104	1.0
		Sep '07
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	4.4	4.3
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	5.8	5.9
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Nov 14/07	Nov 15/06
Prime Business Rate	6.25	6.00
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	7.20	6.40
- 5 year	7.39	6.60
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Nov 14/07	Nov 15/06
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	0.9607	1.1390
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	1.0348	0.8781
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Oct '07	one year ago
BC	748.87	2.2
Canada	763.91	4.1

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

2006 Census Profiles

New! Census tract (neighbourhood) profiles

We have launched our new series of profiles. Census tract profiles are now available. We have also improved the access to the 2001 Census Profiles.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen06/profiles/detailed/choose.asp

Small Business Profile

A joint product of BC Stats, the Ministry of Small Business and Revenue, Small Business BC and Western Economic Diversification Canada, this annual publication provides a profile of BC's small businesses, including number of businesses, employment and GDP.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/sm_bus.asp#sbp

BC High Technology Profile

The 2007 Edition of the high technology profile looks at the sector in BC through an examination of key indicators such as GDP, revenue, employment, wages and salaries, establishment counts and international trade. It also offers comparisons with other provinces and US states to give a picture of the relative size of BC's industry.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/hi_tech.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- No subscription releases

- **Next week**

- Consumer Price Index, October 2007

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